

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

U. S. ACTION IN
GERMAN OIL CASE

Ambassador Gerard Presents Memorandum to Foreign Minister.

HOPES INJUSTICE IN
BILL WILL DISAPPEAR

No Reply May Be Necessary, as Measure in Present Form Is Considered Dead.

Berlin, March 28.—Formal action by the United States government against the petroleum monopoly bill recently introduced in the German Imperial Parliament has been taken to-day with diplomatic courtesy.

The first step taken was in the form of a written memorandum presented by Ambassador Gerard, American Ambassador, to Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister. In this memorandum is stated the confident expectation of the United States government that certain interests toward American investments contained in the monopoly bill in its present form will disappear before enactment. The United States, it points out, has no wish either to intervene against Germany's establishment of an oil monopoly or to interfere with any price arrangement between the Standard Oil Company and the German government should such be under consideration. It expects, however, that American citizens who have invested capital in German enterprises—for instance, the Standard Oil Company's German subsidiary concern—to be fully and fairly compensated for all investments cancelled by the measure.

Goodwill Is Not Mentioned.

The bill provides for compensation being granted to the Standard Oil Company, but only in respect of the equipment of its wholesale business established before March, 1912, within the customs limits. Nothing is provided in the case of the retailing equipment which cost \$2,000,000, while the goodwill is not mentioned.

The German Foreign Minister did not reply to the American memorandum, and it is generally thought that he may be relieved from doing so altogether, taking into view the present position of the monopoly bill.

The parliamentary correspondent of the "Neue Gesellschaftliche Korrespondenz" voices the opinion widely held among members of the Imperial Parliament and in financial circles that the monopoly bill in its present form is dead or has at least been shelved for a long time. The Socialists, he points out, made it a condition of their assent that they should receive political concessions in regard to the organization of employees. The Liberal party is strongly opposed to the bill, and so are the anti-monopolistic elements among the Radicals and Liberals.

Further Postponement Likely.

The committee in charge of the bill was to have resumed its discussions this week, but postponed the debate until April 25, and a further postponement is expected even then.

Fresh diplomatic action concerning the petroleum question is expected to be taken in the case of the Pure Oil Company, of Hamburg, to which permission was refused to tender for government contracts. There is also the case of the discriminatory railroad rates granted in favor of Germany, whereas high rates are charged for oil coming by sea to Germany by way of Hamburg.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" in an article obviously inspired states that the American protest was needless, as the measure contemplates giving compensation for infringed foreign interests and includes an appropriation for the purpose. Therefore, it adds, the government has no sympathy with the reduction of the appropriation made by the committee of the Imperial Parliament, and hopes it will be restored on the second reading of the bill in the interest of German-American relations.

Real Point Not Mentioned.

The article makes no mention of the real point at issue—namely, compensation for the goodwill, the retelling plant and other things rendered valueless by the monopoly bill.

The other Berlin newspapers take it for granted that the American protest is directed generally against the proposed oil monopoly.

The "Vossische Zeitung" and the "Berliner Zeitung" express surprise that the protest has been raised at this late date, after the deliberations of the preceding months.

The "Berliner Courier" says there has been no doubt from the first that the influence of the Standard Oil Company would prevail with the United States government, which is now attempting to prevent Germany from protecting effectively its economic interests. The newspaper complains that the United States, while warning sharply against the trusts at home, is unwilling to allow Germany to protect herself against the ruthless campaign of the Standard Oil Company. It stresses the hope that the German government will leave nothing lacking in the United States and that it will maintain the right to settle its economic questions in its own way.

COMIC ARTISTS EXHIBIT

French Draftsmen Clever, Strong and Vitriolic.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, March 28.—The annual exhibition of humorous draftsmen, opened to-day at the Laboulaye gallery, contains some clever and amusing caricatures of the French and foreign press, and a number of satirical sketches. Among the most notable are those of the German government, the Russian monarchy, and the American Standard Oil Company. The exhibition is a popular one, and is expected to attract a large number of visitors.

New Ancient Roman Discovery.

Rome, March 28.—Professor Giacomo Boni, who last January discovered the "Tomb of the Papyri" at Luxor, has now found, near by, the remains of a temple of the goddess Isis. The discovery is of great importance, as it is the first of its kind in Egypt for many years. The temple was found in a state of great preservation, and is expected to provide valuable information regarding the religion and customs of the ancient Egyptians.

ARREST OF A SUFFRAGETTE IN LONDON.



Miss Paterson held by two policemen after resisting arrest in Trafalgar Square.

AID FOR AMERICAN
CHURCH IN BERLIN

Ladies Give Shirt Waist Party and Raise Considerable Sum.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, March 28.—A novel and highly successful shirt waist party was held Monday evening in the Hall of the Flowers in the Lustgarten in aid of the parish house fund of the American Church. A considerable sum was raised. The ladies in charge were Mrs. Fisher, of Boston; Miss Anna McElwee, Baroness von Gregory, Mrs. McFadden and Mrs. Groniger. Prizes were awarded for the most original and handsome costume. Most of the men wore regulation evening dress. One of the men's prizes, however, was awarded for a striking Indian make-up. Mr. Groniger captured the booby prize, and Miss More the first prize for a particularly handsome head decoration.

The Willard School for Girls, under the directorship of Dr. Alice Luce, celebrated the end of the winter semester in the usual fashion with a theatrical performance at the school Saturday night. Upward of two hundred guests, including many persons prominent in Berlin social circles, enjoyed the clever production of a farce in one act, entitled "Othello's Error," preceded and followed by the sketches "Max und Moritz," by the Misses Peck, and "Der Lustige Ehemann," by the Misses Waggener and Roberts.

Young Women Act Cleverly.

The young ladies who appeared in the farce were Ashley Burton, Helen Davis, Virginia Hoge, May McCulloch, Anna Bullmann, Charmion von Wiegand, May Paxson, Dora Krah, Paula Carus, Marie Trehy Strong and Wilhelmine Bullmann. Really clever acting was displayed, the male roles, in particular being surprisingly well given. Supper followed. On Thursday of this week the entire school and teachers began a spring holiday, which will last until after Easter. It will be spent in Italy, chiefly in Florence and Rome.

Marie Deutcher, of Brooklyn, who has been heard several times this winter, gave a highly complimented and skilful performance of the violin sonata by Tchaikovsky and a movement from the Laic concerto last week at the musical evening given by Professor and Frau Schmalzfeldt.

Ernest Hutcheson, a popular American pianist, and Mrs. Hutcheson gave a largely attended reception on Sunday. Among prominent musicians present were Arthur Schnabel, pianist; Max Fiedler, the orchestra conductor; George Hamlin, Frau Hermann Dalibert and Professor Taubert. Mr. Hutcheson announces his final piano recital of the season in Berlin to take place in April, after concert engagements in various cities of Germany.

Hamlin Recital Success.

George Hamlin, in the first of two "Lieder Abende" in Beethoven Saal, Berlin, achieved a great success, rendering Hugo Wolf and Schumann songs in an admirable manner. There was unanimous praise for his beauty, dignity and breadth of style. It was said that he was probably the best American tenor ever heard in Germany. His second concert, on April 1, is sure to be a great success.

Baroness Acts as Hostess.

Baroness von Eckardt, well known in Berlin, was the hostess at a dinner on Monday in honor of Theodore Spiering, the American violinist and conductor, and Mrs. Spiering. Among the guests were the Count and Countess von Haacke and Professors Huth and Schlotterman. Mr. and Mrs. Spiering were entertained on Tuesday at a dinner given at the home of Justizrat Horwitz to them and Paul Lindau, the celebrated German author.

Mrs. A. M. Thackeray, wife of the American Consul General in Paris, formerly in Berlin, is in town on a short visit to old friends.

Fashionable Berlin made a brilliant showing this week at the yearly riding and driving tournament under the auspices of the Association of Riding and Driving at the Sport Palace. The boxes on the afternoon and evenings of the tournaments presented a striking picture of handsomely gowned ladies and officers in uniforms. Major Langhorne, Ambassador Gerard and numerous American horsemen were among the interested spectators.

The Court logs was occupied on several occasions by the sons and nephews

of the Kaiser, and most frequently by Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich, Prince Oscar, Prince Friedrich Sigismund and the Kaiser's nephew, Prince Carol, the Rumanian heir apparent's son. Dr. Beldiman, the Rumanian Minister, gave a large reception and dinner for the foreign ambassadors in Berlin, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Secretary of State, Herr von Jagow, and numerous other distinguished guests, on Monday, in honor of the Rumanian Crown Prince and Princess, who are on a short visit to Berlin.

The son, Prince Carol, who is now in the garde des corps at Potsdam, according to a rumor which appears, not without foundation, is soon to be introduced to the daughters of the Czar, in view of an engagement. The introduction should have taken place last year at Livadia, but, owing to the unsettled political situation in the Balkans, was postponed. Prince Carol is only twenty years old, so in any case his engagement could not be officially announced until he reached his majority. During his stay in Potsdam he is occupying the residence of his relative, Prince Wilhelm of Wied, now the ruler of Albania.

More than 300 guests, including members of the court and the entire diplomatic corps, ministers of state and distinguished representatives of the social, financial and artistic world in Berlin were present at an exceptionally brilliant soiree on Friday given by Ambassador Swerebelev at the Russian Embassy, in Unter den Linden. The feature of the evening was a ballet divertissement on a special stage, constructed in the great white seal of the embassy, by leading dancers of the Imperial Russian ballet, which is in Berlin for a brief engagement. The programme comprised a symphonic dance of Schumann's music, the symphonic dance, the Daphnis dance from the Ballet Daphnis and Cleo solo dances by Karavina, Fokina Fokina and Bolin, assisted by corps de ballet numbering thirty. Supper was served at small tables in the famous banquet hall.

Princes Among Guests.

Princes Eitel Friedrich and August Wilhelm, and the Dukes of Ratibor, Trachenberg and Pless and their wives, Princess Henckel-Donnersmarck, Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Fraulien von Bethmann-Hollweg, daughter of the Imperial Chancellor, Countess Brockdorff, the Kaiserin's chief lady-in-waiting, Ambassador Gerard and the American embassy staff, and the Berlin financiers, Herren von Mendelssohn, von Friedlander and Fuld were among the guests.

This week's arrivals at the Adlon were Dr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Hart and Miss Hart, of New York. Mr. Hart is making a special study of German infirmaries. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Springfield, Mass.; D. Fechan, of Fall River, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Newman, of New Haven, Conn.; Frederick P. Ley and family, of Springfield, Mass.; R. T. White and E. G. Paul, of New York.

At the Esplanade are Norbert W. G. Knapp and M. Pick, of New York, and J. K. Morehead, of Chicago.

ROCHETTE SCANDAL

REVEALS A HERO

Secretary of the Committee of Inquiry Writes 8,400 Lines in a Week.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, March 28.—While the commission of inquiry into the Rochette scandal is revealing the inside workings of French politics and finances and showing the least pleasing side of French public life, the newspapers are ironically pointing to M. Barblat as "the real hero" of the inquiry. M. Barblat, who is the one and only secretary of the commission, took down in six days of the inquiry some 8,400 lines of writing.

The uniqueness of M. Barblat's performance is that he wrote out the proceedings in longhand, delivering every short while to the waiting journalists sheet after sheet of perfectly clear and legible copy. M. Barblat is famous in France for his peculiar abilities. He is one of the secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies and the editor of the "Verbatim Report."

M. Barblat in a single month sometimes writes more words than a handful of moderately prolific authors in a lifetime. For his singular genius he has been made chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He receives in salary, it is stated, \$6 a day.

DUKE'S CREDITORS LOSE

Talleyrand's Renunciation of Fief Upheld in Court.

Leipzig, Germany, March 28.—The Supreme Court to-day upheld the action of the Duke of Talleyrand, husband of Anna Gould, who in 1910 renounced his rights to the crown fief of Sagan, in Silesia, in favor of his son, Prince Jason Howard of Sagan.

The Duke of Talleyrand's German creditors attacked the validity of the transfer by which they were rendered unable to attach the revenues of the fief, but they have lost their suits in all the courts.

RUSSIA DESERTS
KUTUKTU OF URGU

Mongolian Priestly Ruler Violates Order of His Church by Marrying.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

St. Petersburg, March 17.—It appears from advices received from Urgu that the future carries considerable trouble for the Mongolian Kutuktu, who, in consequence of offending the Russian diplomatic representative on New Year's Day, has been left alone to defend himself as a vassal of China. This is no small task that he has to undertake, for he is said to have received a message from Yuan Shih-kai informing him that the Tibetan clergy consider his manner of living open to the gravest objections on account of profanity, and that unless there is a prompt change in his ways he might be expelled from the Buddhist Church.

The Kutuktu of Urgu are reported to be the third living reincarnation of Buddha, and for this reason it is their duty to be particularly careful about at least such part of their life as is obvious to the outside world. The first two reincarnations of Buddha are the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama. The Kutuktu of Urgu had their origin at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Dalai Lama, after being held for a long period captive at the capital of Mongolia, was returned to Lhasa. It then became a question how the Mongolians could continue to live without a living Buddha in their midst. To solve this question, the Dalai Lama miraculously discovered that the son just born to the house of Tushetu Khan, who was the most powerful of the Mongolian princes and a direct descendant of Genghis Khan, was an incarnation of Buddha. The boy was therefore taken to Lhasa, inducted into the Buddhist priesthood and sent back to Urgu as the first Kutuktu, or grand abbot.

His Right to His Office.

From this appointment the present Kutuktu, who is the eighth in the order of succession, has descended, though not in the flesh, but by the laying on of hands, like the descent from St. Peter of the priests of the Catholic Church, and from St. Paul of those of the Episcopal Church.

For political reasons the Kutuktu has no right to marry and establish a dynasty. Each is selected at the time of the death of the last holder of the office from among the babies born at the very moment of the Kutuktu's death. The selection was left at first to the Lamas, learned in the mysteries of reincarnation, but when experience showed that their selection always fell on the scion of the Tushetu Khan, the emperors of Peking took over the duty of selection to themselves, and always made their choice from the family of some poor Tibetan customs official.

Furthermore, none of the previous seven Kutuktu was allowed to live to an advanced age, some mysterious providence always having struck him down in the flower of his manhood, before he had time to establish himself in any very great personal power. It is a sad sign of the decadence of the old Peking authority that the present Kutuktu, who was born in 1871, has lived so long. Possibly, however, the worthlessness of his life may count for his years. It is an open secret that he loves to battle with the demon Rum, that he is more fond of gold than anything else in the world, and that he amasses considerable sums by his facility with cards. Also, instead of passing weary hours before the altar in pious devotion, he skips about the country in the newest model automobile that his plan of Mongolia can boast, plays the piano with two fingers of one hand and the thumb and little finger of the other, is an expert in changing disks on the gramophone, and has surrounded himself with a harem, which is small in comparison with some that have been described in history, but yet not so small at that.

Wife Shared His Throne.

These worldly inclinations, of course, laid him open to Russian influence, and it was Russian support that led him to declare himself independent of the Dalai Lama, and as soon as he felt himself strong enough, with Russian backing, he took a wife, who shared his throne at the coronation ceremony in December, 1911. Not only did she share the throne, but the Kutuktu declared her the reincarnation of the goddess Changaranda.

The Kutuktu has maintained this scandal at his monastery at Urgu for three years, but now, pride and vanity having led him to offend the Russians, he is likely to be deserted by them, and then his power will once more be able to exert his power. In that event it is not believed that anything can prevent the excommunication of the Kutuktu, and a new baby will be found to preside as Jehon Damba Kutuktu for the Mongolian Church.

WHY RUSSIA AND
GERMANY DISAGREE

Commercial Treaty Expires Soon and Fatherland Wishes a Renewal.

BUT ST. PETERSBURG
HAS OTHER VIEWS

Controversy Therefore Has Been Changed from an Economical to a Political One.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Berlin, March 19.—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar of Russia are contemplating a meeting this summer in the Finnish skerries on their steam yachts. The two rulers, despite the somewhat strained relations of their governments, have maintained friendly intercourse and are in continual correspondence. Their mutual cordiality shows conclusively that the two most powerful rulers in Europe cannot control the feelings of their people. Their uninterrupted friendship is a clear testimony of autocracy's failure to represent the average aspirations of either Germany or Russia.

The anti-Russian campaign in Germany stirred last week by an article in the "Kölnische Zeitung" continued freely for some days without eliciting the slightest criticism from the German Foreign Office. Discussing the question of Russo-German relations, M. Dimovietz, member of the Russian Duma, who has just travelled through Berlin, said to the Tribune correspondent:

"The recent German campaign against Russia had several motives. Here they are: First comes the question of our treaty of commerce with Germany. This treaty expires in two years, and negotiations for its renewal are to begin soon. But while Germany would simply like to continue the arrangement on its present lines, Russia, for whom the treaty has been disastrous, is anxious to have it modified altogether. We can only consent to the renewal of the advantages and favors we have granted to German industry if Russian agriculturists are given new and corresponding advantages.

What Russia Expects.

"Our ambassador in Berlin has hinted that to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor, who is in intimate relations with the Prussian agrarian party, has given his friends, who are also his only supporters, a rough outline of what Russia will expect Germany to do for the sake of her agricultural products.

"The agrarians will hear of no such concession to Russia, as it would curtail their own profits. So the question is: 'What can the German government, which depends on Agrarian support, offer us if they want the much needed renewal of the treaty of commerce?'

"Things have changed considerably in recent years in Russia. In 1894, when the first treaty was negotiated, the Russian plenipotentiaries did not know anything about the questions they had to decide. They had no statistics nor documents, and they left their German rivals masters of the situation. In 1904 we were busy in Manchuria and the treaty was renewed before anybody knew anything about it.

"This year, however, things look different. And that also embarrasses Germany, so they have tried the old trick of turning a purely economic question into a political one. But this seems to have failed, and Germany must now look the truth in the face. The end of her commercial overlordship of the Russian market (which she only holds on the strength of the present treaty of commerce), is in sight.

Germany's Big Mistake.

"Germany has made a big mistake in her dealings with Russia. She has constantly thought that Russia to-day is the Russia of ten years ago. And this is by no means the case. To-day Russia is a strong, well armed country, while in 1904 it was lying crushed by Japan. We gave Germany a warning as to the change that has taken place when the question of a military mission of German officers was being sent to 'Germanize' the Turkish army, and Germany had to climb down.

"We have also committed the 'crime' of increasing our army and navy without asking Germany's advice. Germany does not like that, and as she sees that her former position in Russia—the position she enjoyed when the Potsdam arrangement was signed—is lost beyond possibility of being ever regained she is playing her last trump card in trying to discredit the coming 'nationalist' ministry which is in sight, and which will, I am positive, carry the defensive and even offensive power of Russia to its highest pitch of efficiency.

"The intervention of the German press, however, can no longer change anything in Russia. After the Japanese blow, we feel just like France felt after 1870—a young, strong and ever ascending people. We are fearless of what Germany tries against us abroad in China, Persia, and Sweden, and we will no longer act on 'suggestions' from Potsdam as far as our home policy is concerned. I am very glad to have an opportunity of telling these things to the representative of a great American newspaper, for we Russians like America and in spite of some past difficulties are anxious to be friends with the great American Republic."

Such was the statement of M. Dimovietz in German circles, where the other side of the story was sought. M. Dimovietz's views were declared to be merely dictated by an exaggerated Francophile tendency; but leading German parliamentarians, when asked for an expression of their opinion, seemed rather embarrassed, and thought it enough to shrug their shoulders at M. Dimovietz's views and statements.

WANT CAILLAUX CENSURED

French Deputies Consider His Action in Rochette Case.

Paris, March 28.—A stormy session of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies investigating the alleged ministerial connection with the postponement of the trial of Henri Rochette, the Frenchman charged with defrauding the public of millions of dollars, ended to-day in Deputy Jules Delahaye, a member, leaving the room and slamming the door indignantly. It is believed that M. Delahaye will resign from the committee.

The committee members were sharply divided in their views as to whether ex-Premier Ernest Monis and Joseph Caillaux should be censured.



THE KING OF SIAM.

New portrait of Asiatic monarch, born in 1851, who succeeded his father in 1910.

FRANCE HONORS
W. T. HORNADAY

Medal for American in Recognition of His Work in Favor of Wild Life.

Paris, March 28.—Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, to-day received a deputation of members of the French Acclimatization Society and of the French Natural History Association founded by the great naturalist Georges Louis Buffon, which handed to him the gold medal conferred on William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park. The honor was conferred on Mr. Hornaday for his international service in the protection of wild life. He was unable to be present, as he was detained by his work in Yale University.

Mr. Hornaday drafted the paragraph dealing with plumage in the new American tariff bill.

It had first been planned to present the medal at a meeting on Thursday at which President Poincaré and many notable members of the government were present on the occasion of the presentation to the Spanish Ambassador to France of a medal from the King of Spain for his work in the protection of animals. The French government, however, intimated that it would be unwise to make a public presentation to Mr. Hornaday, because it might offend the people engaged in the French feather trade, and this was thought undesirable just before the general Parliamentary elections.

Edmond Fommet, who headed the deputation, addressed the ambassador, eulogizing the work of Mr. Hornaday.

The ambassador in reply said it seemed to him that the French in bestowing the medal upon one of the foremost champions of distressed wild life had given an answer to the insistent demands of fashion and added: "The people of America who have witnessed the wanton destruction of herds of buffalo and deer and of wild birds will appreciate the high courage you have displayed in taking this broad and unselfish standpoint."

PHILOLOGY AS AID
TO LOCATING OIL

Frenchman, with Knowledge of Native Dialects, Wins Success Examining Place Names.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, March 28.—A thorough knowledge of philology is one of the most important parts of the equipment of oil prospectors in unknown countries, according to M. Durandin, who before the Academy of Sciences yesterday described a method used by himself with great success in prospecting for petroleum in Africa.

In every district through which he passed M. Durandin carefully inquired of the natives all the names of the neighboring towns, villages and other landmarks, paying no further attention to the region unless the names had a signification or a syllable hinting at the presence of oil. M. Durandin's theory is based upon the belief that sources of oil unknown to-day among the natives were nevertheless known to their ancestors of centuries ago, and that the presence of oil in a district at one time or another is invariably revealed by something in the name.

Prospecting by the philological method was found to be so successful in Africa that an expedition with M. Durandin at its head is being fitted out to prospect Indo-China in a similar manner.

M. Durandin states that he has never before set foot in Indo-China, but he is confident of the success of the expedition.

State Not Responsible

for Private Telegrams

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, March 28.—A decision by the French State Council establishes that the state is under no responsibility in regard to private correspondence by telegrams. This important ruling is given in the case of a resident of Besse-sur-Braye in the Sarthe Department who sued the postal authorities to recover damages in respect to the non-delivery of a telegram. The plaintiff sustained a considerable loss through the telegram's non-delivery, but the Council decided against him.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION
DE LUXE PLANNED

All the Comforts of Home Promised on a \$1,000 Trip North.

HUNTERS MAY BRING
THEIR TROPHIES BACK

London Syndicate to Provide Ship with Bathrooms, Tobacco, Spirits, a Piano and Guns.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, March 21.—An opportunity for an Arctic exploration trip under the most comfortable circumstances, with none of the hardships one is accustomed to associate with the great white spaces, will shortly be offered to prospective adventurers at the cost of \$1,500 apiece.

The Arctic Globe Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., proposes a four months' passage next summer, with a fine chance for hunting. "Each passenger will be allowed one polar bear, one seal, one walrus, two musk ox, one wolf and two white fox, which he must shoot himself." To make it easy and comfortable for all of the polar explorers, the ship will be fitted with electric lights, bathrooms, with hot and cold water, a competent ship's doctor and a selected chef, as well as "a supply of cigars and tobacco, wines, spirits and mineral water of the best brands and qualities." In fact, the company expects to help finance itself with the revenue from the cigars and wines, together with the passage money, and so no one will be allowed to have any private stock in his own cabin. In addition to all these other comforts, a good library, a piano and a gramophone are promised, as well as early tea, breakfast, luncheon, tea, dinner and supper. So all an explorer will have to do after luncheon will be to go to the gun rack, select whatever bore rifle he likes and wander out for a pot shot at a walrus or polar bear and then come back to eat the three or four remaining meals of the day.

The real purpose of the expedition is to search for alluvial deposits of gold in Baffin Land. About a quarter of a century ago, an able seaman named Charles Smith was sent ashore from a whaler on the coast of Baffin Land to find fresh water. Whether he found the water is not revealed in the prospectus, but it is said he picked up two nuggets, and later a canny Dundee jeweller gave him \$5 each for them. Smith gave a merchant named Brown, of St. John's, Newfoundland, a map showing where he found the nuggets, and Mr. Brown, at the time made some notes on the man's statement.

The expedition, which is in charge of one Captain Munn, who has served in South Africa, who was in the Klondike rush, and who has been in the Arctic four times, is confidently expected to find some gold. He is being financed, so that even if no gold is found there will be no loss. The prospectus states that the trade returns alone, with the moving picture rights, will make a profit of \$50,000, or 20 per cent on the preferred stock. Captain Munn purposes to establish his base at Pond's Inlet, in Baffin Bay, and to establish relief posts at Melville Island for the Stefansson expedition. Visits will be made to Knud Rasmussen's base at Meteorite Bay and to the base selected by the McMillan expedition to explore Crocker Land.

RUSSIA WILL FIGHT
INTEMPERANCE EVIL

Educational Campaign Started with Great Vigor—Emperor Interested.

St. Petersburg, March 17.—The educational campaign against intemperance has started with great force in Russia. At the instance of the Minister of Ways and Communications a large railway car has been fitted out with exhibits showing the results of excessive indulgence in alcohol. It will be taken all over the railways of Northern Russia by a lecturer and several attendants. The car will be side-tracked at the principal stations and lectures on the evils of drink will be given to the railway employees. The lectures will be illustrated by magic lantern slides.

It is increasingly apparent that the recent changes in the Cabinet were due solely to the desire of Emperor Nicholas to strengthen his campaign against alcoholism. He is determined to do away with "the national vice," and he has instructed his new ministers to attack the drink evil vigorously.

It is understood that the new administration purposes to reduce the production of vodka, the national drink; to increase the penalties on illicit trading, and to refuse hereafter to consider drunkenness as a mitigating circumstance in cases of crime. Excise officials are to be held to a stricter accountability for what goes on in their districts.

How the government purposes to meet the loss of revenue on vodka is not known. Receipts from taxes on liquors last year were \$10,540,000, against total receipts of \$6,481,118,000 from all sources. The government intends also to take measures to render financial aid to small farmers and rural industries. The form of this relief has not yet been decided, but it is probable that it will include a system of co-operative country banks, based on the system in operation in Germany and other Continental countries.

DRESDEN HEARS 'PARISAL'

Said To Be Finest Performance Ever Given in Germany.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Dresden, March 28.—One of the most distinguished audiences ever seen in Dresden heard "Parisal" for the first time at the Royal Opera on Tuesday. The King was unable to attend, as he was in Northern Italy, but the Saxony Crown Prince, his two brothers, the King's brother and sister-in-law and Prince and Princess Johann Georg were in the royal box. Frau Theresa Maltin, who created the part of Kundry, under Wagner, in Bayreuth, in 1882, occupied a box placed at her disposal.

The performance was said to be the finest ever given of the famous work in Germany, even including Bayreuth. The orchestra of the Dresden Opera, famous throughout Europe, Herr Edler von Schuch, conductor, took part. Vonnomer, Ostau, Vogelstrom, Plaszke and Zottmeyer were in the cast.